PLUCK

EXAMINATION PAPERS

FOR CANDIDATES

AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

In 1836.

WHEREIN THE THEORY OF THE ART HOW TO BE PLUCKED IS EXHIBITED IN PRACTICE;

THUS COMPLETING THE END OF THE ENTIRE SCIENCE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A Synchronological Table

Of the principal historical Events at Oxford and Cambridge, for the last four years down to the present era.

BY

SCRIBLERUS REDIVIVUS,

AUTHOR OF

THE ART OF BEING PLUCKED AND SYNOPSIS OF DRINKING.

THIRD EDITION.

OXFORD:

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1836.

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SCRIBLERUS REDIVIVUS

TO THE READER.

LEARNED reader, as the perfection of an art consisteth in the excellence of its theory, so the excellence of an artificer consisteth in the perfection of his practice. For it is a small thing to know how to get plucked, unless thou gettest plucked also, and that, both many times, and thoroughly, and with ease.

For this purpose I present thee in this book with some Pluck Examination Papers, whereby thou shalt be able to turn thy science in pluck to account; and procure for thyself at the least a second class in pluck, if not a first, which is to be preferred. As respecteth the plan of the book, it resembleth all other examination papers of Oxford and Cambridge, like to them pointing out the degree of ignorance that is required for the gaining of honours. It behoveth thee, however,

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to bear in mind, that this book of papers containeth rather a collection of the most needful papers from many sets, than one entire set, which accounteth for the little quantity of Latin and Greek, as well as for certain other differences which thou wilt readily perceive; as, for example, the two pieces of English for translation, and the greater number of pages than be usual in one set of examination papers. Thou wilt also observe that sciences be introduced in these papers, somewhat beyond what is absolutely needful for being plucked; yet did it seem to me best, rather to run hazard of being too comprehensive than too meagre. Concerning the authors here quoted, I leave thee to discover of thyself respecting them, not choosing to lay open the secrets of examinations. Nevertheless, if thou wilt come and be my pupil in the art, I promise not but I will explain to thee even these secrets; and thus get thee plucked much more easily than will even Mr. A****, or Mr. B***, or M. C**.

To conclude, I beg thee to understand these hings in the way they be meant, not following

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the evil practice of some persons, who are wont to understand of an author, that he meaneth to ridicule things sacred or grave, because his book toucheth thereon of necessity sometimes, and who do thus distort his meaning, looking not to the context. Such persons, it seemeth to me, do forget, that from the nature of things human, every book, like a glass, changeth its feature according to the feature of him that is looking therein; or rather indeed, that every book is likened to a certain young lady of Oxford, concerning whom, as she walketh along High-street, Mr. T. saith that she is horrible, Mr. L. that she is ugly, Mr. F. that she is bad looking, Mr. A. that she is passable, Mr. G. that she is good looking; another Mr. A. that she is pretty, Mr. P. that she is handsome, Mr. F. that she is beautiful, and Mr. N. that she is lovely, not according as the truth is, but according as he chooseth from his preconceived fancy to think of the different parts. Thus one praiseth a blue eye, but another condemneth the same. One thinketh a curl too long, but another desireth it to be cut. Of such an error touching this book I beg

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thee to beware, except in the matter of praising, for thou hast free leave to praise it as much as thou wilt, in return for which I will not cease wishing thee to be rusticated a second time, or even to be expelled, if thou so desirest.

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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

In this Third edition, which is presented to thee, thou wilt find certain alterations in the book itself, but the chief thing wherein it differeth from the former editions is, that it hath a supplement, or whatever other name thou wilt be pleased to give to the same. This supplement formeth no part, strictly, of these Examination Papers, but nevertheless correspondeth with them in having the same end; that is to say, in informing thee on such matters of history as be connected more or less with the gaining of Plucks. It consisteth of a chronological table containing the principal contemporary events at Oxford and Cambridge during the four years past down to the present time. Thou wilt perceive from it how usefully thy days have been spent during that time, and with what advantage to thy country. All which thou wouldest have found in the second edition of this book, but that I was called

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away at the time suddenly into Town to attend the sickness of my grandmother's pug dog, a little animal, but snappish exceedingly; concerning which it rejoiceth me to inform thee, that, through the aid of Morison's pills, he is now doing well, and eateth his dinner regularly in his own corner. At this my grandmother is so pleased with me, that she promiseth to buy a copy of this book when it can be got second-hand—from which fate I pray thee to preserve it, for of seconds I have heard enough already, insomuch that the very mention of the word second sendeth me to sleep, or at the least into a soft doze.

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Nov 1836

PLUCK

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

To be translated into your worst Attic Greek, in the style of Thucydides, where he is describing the character of Themistocles, Lib. i. cap. 138.

For Mr. Flashman was a person in whom most truly was manifested a natural strength of head, wherein he was worthy of admiration beyond any other man of his college. For by this strength of head alone, and without aid of instruction, he was enabled to drink all others tipsy, and not become drunk himself till he chose. Moreover he was the best discerner of Proctors at a distance, and, in respect of things to come, could predict for certain whether a man would be rusticated or expelled for an action. Also no man better than he perceived

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where he could run on tick; and he knew at once, by his natural sagacity, when it was time to leave his old tradesman, and begin a new bill elsewhere. Likewise there was no steeple-chase that he went not to, yet of him it could never be said that he was spilled. And to say all in a few words, this man, by the power of his understanding, did contrive to get numberless others rusticated and plucked, but never suffered himself either the one or the other, being considered a person of most discreet behaviour by his tutor, albeit in real truth he was the most noisy man of his time. Let so much have been said of his character. But having thus honourably passed his college career, he became a sincere clergyman, sporting a white tie, nor ever breaking a poor man's gate out hunting, but when it was difficult to get through otherwise.

From the Secret History of Oxford and Cambridge, as translated by Hobbes of Malmsbury.

Or else the following into your worst Ionic, in the style of Herodotus.

In the Atlantic Ocean, and nigh upon Cornwall, are some islands called anciently

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Cassiterides, or the tin islands, but now surnamed Silly, which are much to be admired for their wonderful use and excellence. For therein does tin grow in such plenty that the inhabitants pass a most loveable life, being ever able to pay their debts, from having plenty of tin. These islands were first discovered, according to tradition, by a man of Cambridge, who being plucked on a time, and having likewise great debts, determined nobly to go in search of them upon the bare report. Therefore, letting himself down at night time from his college window, while the porter slept, and being armed with an Ainsworth's dictionary for defence, he descended to the Cam, and taking a skiff went along with the stream, through much wild and barbarous country, as was to be expected in those times; till in the end, after ten days' travel, he reached the sea coast, with much danger from the savages, which nevertheless he escaped bravely, by wielding of his dictionary. From the coast he proceeded by land till he came opposite to a small island, which having reached by swimming, he found thereon much tin, lying in heaps of sovereigns along the shore.

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Likewise the trees had for leaves bank notes, whereof some were of five pound and others of ten pound, according to their age. Seeing which, he stuffed his pockets, not excepting even his fob, with the last mentioned, wisely neglecting the first. But perceiving the islanders to approach, he was forced to flee, and thus escaping to land by swimming, reached Cambridge in thirteen days, where he paid all his own debts, besides those of his friends, albeit not a few of the notes had been destroyed by the salt water. Since his time many undergraduates in debt have gone on the same journey, but as yet no one hath succeeded, which is much to be lamented.

A True and Faithful Account of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands, by Herodotus Britannicus, in his History of Undergraduates.

Historical Questions.

1. Give a particular account of the earliest gown and town rows recorded in history. Are there supposed to have been gown and town rows in Athens when it was the University of the world?

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2. Does history say how many caps were broken in the last gown and town row, when Oxford was entertained by the Queen?

3. Livy says, that the "equites" of Rome were called "celeres" originally. How does Niebuhr prove this to be an historical fable, signifying that the Roman knights were generally *fast* men?

4. Give an account of the number of horses driven to death last term, and compare the cavalry of Macedonia with that of Oxford and Cambridge.

5. What historical associations are connected with brandy and water? Give an account of the rise and progress of drinking in the Universities, and shew in what way our ancestors used to get drunk when at college. Give also a correct analysis of that philosophical work called Oxford Night Caps.

6. We read in the history of Greece, that it was first peopled by means of migrations. Shew how the same principle still works at Oxford and Cambridge. And explain the

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terms "licet migrare," and "exeat," by an historical reference to the causes which in general produce these migrations from one college to another. What was the most famous migration of this sort last term?

7. Give a full account of the last steeple-chase, detailing minutely the different falls that occurred, and what parts were bruised. Draw also a map of the ground, and explain the geographical position of each rider and of his horse respectively at the close of the race.

8. How long ago is it since the wild beasts were in the town? Give a clear narrative of the row which occurred with the authorities on that occasion. Who was the gentleman with a glazed hat, who told one of the authorities that he might go to a place that need not be mentioned? and what did he gain in return for this proper exhibition of spirit?

9. Give a succinct account of the origin of the Debating Society, explaining the alterations in its government since its commencement, and the influence of certain

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laws lately passed, towards producing a democratic spirit.

10. Draw up a statistical account of the impositions set last term; distinguishing between those which were written by the man himself, and those which were paid for. Explain likewise in what parts of the town those persons live who gain an honest livelihood by writing impositions for the men; and conclude by drawing up a table of the fluctuation in prices paid for impositions during the last ten years. Compare likewise the Cambridge and Oxford system of impositions.

11. How many bulldogs receive bloody noses on an average every term, and at what period of history did the application of the term bulldog first begin?

1. Under what class of revenue do you put the income derived from knocking in? Compare the revenue of Oxford, in this point of view, with that of Athens in the time of Aristides.

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2. Describe faithfully the last match at pigeon shooting.

3. Who is the best tailor in the University? Account for the invention of swallow-tailed coats, and describe accurately the rise and progress of pea-jackets, and in what their flashness consists.

4. What Greek books burn best for lighting a cigar?

5. Give a clear account, with the chronology, of the painting red of all the doors of Christ Church, and compare this with the mutilation of the Mercuries at Athens, before the expedition to Sicily.

6. Shew what may be learnt of the history of the University from the philosophy of its flash language. State the metaphysical derivation of the Cambridge words *gumptious* and *spitting a cantilene;* and explain the principle upon which it is that Cambridge men use more terms of this kind than Oxford men.

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7. Niebuhr, from observing that caps have tassels, and that the streets of Oxford are not macadamized, comes to the conclusion that the University was originally inhabited by Pelasgi, which he further confirms by observing, that the inhabitants of it depart and return periodically, according to the vacations, in which we see the migratory habits of the Pelasgi exemplified. State the force of the argument.

8. Explain the use of dumb-bells and pokers in storming citadels, comparing the late attack of the undergraduates upon the Theatre with the siege of Platæa. It is reported that one of the dumb-bells was covered with red leather; shew that this is contrary to fact, from your own observation.

Translate into your worst English the following account of an event at Cambridge, last term.

Jamque, duabus lampadibus fractis, contra eam quæ tertia stat in vico, progrediebantur, quum subito, laniariis canibus sti-

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patus, Proctor supervenit. Is jam antea, dum in inferiore vici parte versatur, sonitus gliscentes audiverat; quibus excitus, collegâ relicto, ad tumultum cum majore copiarum parte, summa celeritate processit. Ejus adventu perculsi proximi duo fugam capessunt. Tres jamdudum vino gravati, et pugnare et fugere æque impotentes, manu statim capti sunt. Hos ad collegias suas Proctor ferri jubet. Ipse duobus canibus stipatus cæteros duo persequitur, quorum alter dux facinoris fuerat. Et ille quidem comitem arripiens "curramus" inquit; "Proctor adest. Cito pede opus est." His dictis, ambo per vicum quemdam devium versus rivum profugiunt. Proctor cum canibus insequitur. Jamque togati juvenes marginem prope rivi tetigerant, quum alter, pede lapso, in gramen humidum sternitur; alter (atque idem dux facinoris fuit) a cane arreptus, sanguineum nasum ei dat, deinde in rivum se projicit, ad ripam oppositam nando se laturus. Hîc Proctor paulisper se inhibuit, neque enim nare didicerat et Autumnus erat: duorum præterea ejus canium alter togatum juvenem qui prolapsus erat, vix tenebat; alter sanguineum suum nasum abstergens vix

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cernere præ lachrymis potuit. Jamque dux facinoris ad alteram prope ripam accesserat, quum subito, Proctore scapham per marginem quærente, canis vulneratus pudore victus in rivum salit. Celeriter ad ripam oppositam pervenit. Illic dubius in noctis tenebris, ad quem locum hostis se abripuisset, per duas horas frustra se versat, omnes locos explorans. Re infecta ad Proctorem super pontem redit. Proxima die Proctor concilium collegæ sui et Proproctorum vocat. Rem cunctam, quo ordine gesta fuerat, exponit. Tribus togatis qui primi capti sunt quingenti versus imponuntur. Ille qui prope rivum prolapsus erat ad rusticandum terminum it. Dux facinoris non punitur, neque enim agnosci potest.

Livius Novus, lib. viii. cap. 7.

Moral Essay.

The evil tendency of reading slow in chapel considered with respect to breakfast parties and hunting appointments; shewing how far a man has a moral right to read slow; and what, according to Aristotle's the-

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ory of the habits, are the proper requisites in a human being for getting fast through a chapter of the Old Testament.

Translate the following into the style of Horace's Epistles, as badly as you can, introducing the greatest number of false quantities that you can think of.

A tradesman's son, whom once I knew,
No matter when, or where, or who,
Bred at the desk to daily rounds
From pounds to pence, and pence to pounds,
Seiz'd with a sudden fit for knowledge,
Determin'd straight to go to College;
The thing was done as soon as said,
A cap with tassel decks his head;
He buys three teacups of his scout,
One with a saucer, two without,
And by kind Alma takes his stand,
With gown on back, and stick in hand.
Friends call and ask him out to dine,
To breakfast some, and some to wine;
Saving is what he takes delight in,
He goes whenever they invite him;
On others' wine gets wondrous merry,
And, drunk with port, still calls for sherry.
Meanwhile to pence and farthings true,
Though rich as Crœsus, or a Jew;

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He quite forgets to ask his friends
To taste his own and make amends;
" The man is stingy," flew about,
" Stingy's the word," his friends cried out,
And straight devised, from animosity,
To trick him into generosity!
" I've heard," says one, " you've got some port,
" Of a most truly wondrous sort;
" Let's have a taste, I wish to try it,
" And if you choose would like to buy it!"
This said, he op'd the bin, and spied
Four dozen bottles side by side,
Demands two forks, the cork to draw,
And finds the wine without a flaw!
Just at this time, (as 'twas agreed,
In case the first friend should succeed,)
Another thirsty friend drops in,
" Oh, ho," says he, " you've op'd your bin!
" Give me a glass, we'll drink at ease,
" Or else a tumbler, which you please."
He takes a chair, (of which were plenty,)
No sooner sat, the bottle's empty!
Another bottle sees the light,
Another friend appears in sight,
Walks up the staircase, kicks the door,
Drinks up his glass and calls for more;
Our host reluctant, sees his cheer
Like smoke appear and disappear;
While drinkers fresh come every minute,
And seem to take a pleasure in it.
At last, when all his wine is gone,
Himself grown drunk from looking on,

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Runs into Quad, kicks up a row,
And breaks four panes, he don't know how,
For which next morning he is fated
For two terms to be rusticated;
And learns at last, in his sobriety,
How to get drunk with due propriety;
Nor when to tippling he is prone,
To swill his friends', but spare his own.

A Fact of 1833, versified in the manner of Swift.

Historical Essay.

The origin of boat races in the University, with a detailed account of the principal victories gained in them since their commencement, tracing their influence upon the morals and studies of the place, and comparing the Athenian navy at the death of Pericles with the navy of Oxford and Cambridge.

To be translated into your worst Latin Prose, in the style of Cicero's Orations.

Mr. President, the honourable member is mistaken; for I beg leave to affirm, in the

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most distinct and positive manner, that when I said of the honourable member that he spoke an untruth, I meant nothing whatever against his private character. But to return to the question before the house, if there be any gentleman here who has at heart the interests of this society, and therefore of the University, and therefore of the world; if there be any gentleman here who respects virtue and reveres antiquity; I beseech him again and again to consider most seriously the disastrous consequences that must inevitably result from the admission of dogs, however small, into the reading room. It is very easy for honourable members to say that dogs are admitted at the sister University; that it is a shame to keep them out in the street, while we ourselves are sitting snug over our newspapers; or that they will always be barking at the door so long as they are kept out. All this is very easy to say, Mr. President; but I appeal to facts; I appeal to the articles and ancient statutes of this society, in which it is expressly stated that dogs be not admitted. I am sure I have no enmity against dogs, Mr. President. They are very useful

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and excellent animals in their place; but if once admitted into our reading room, be assured they will overturn the inkstands; they will tear the books to pieces; they will smear the carpet with mud from the streets; they will dirty the trowsers of honourable members; and finally and eventually will not rest, till the ancient honours of this society are become the common property of the scum of creation.

Speech by a Tory in the Debating Society at Cambridge, against the admission of dogs into the Reading Room.

Or the following, in the style of Cicero's philosophical works.

The custom of sending in bills to young men at college, is a thing plainly contrary to the usages of morality and the principles of religion. But what is more than all this, it is opposed to my doctrine of expediency, as is to be seen in the following respects. It curtails generosity, that noblest principle of our nature, since men sometimes do not give champagne at parties because they cannot afford it, and are afraid of having to pay

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for it afterwards. It condemns the human species to innumerable petty vexations, for the sight of bills is odious to all, especially when one has no money. It corrupts that serenity of mind which philosophy requires. It has a strong tendency to destroy all charitable feelings between a gentleman and his tradesman. It checks the circulation of capital, for it prevents tradesmen from failing. It gives shopkeepers a facility of cheating, enabling them as it does to send in the same bill twice with additions of what one never bought. It promotes the extinction of the gentry; for if a man pays he loses his money; if he does not pay, his honour. Such are some few of the evil consequences which result from the too prevalent custom of sending in bills; an impropriety on the part of tradesmen which deserves strong censure from the legislative powers. It is to be confessed, indeed, that if the custom were destroyed, it would occasion the misery of some few private shopkeepers, but what is this compared with the happiness of the whole human race, more especially the higher classes of it, which, to all appearance, have the opposite principle

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of not paying implanted in their nature, (for here I am constrained to allow a moral sense,) as one of the first duties of morality.

From Paley's Moral Philosophy, in Lord Brougham's improved edition.

Critical Questions.

1. Explain the use of the word Brick in the following sentences:—As fast as a brick. As slow as a brick. As idle as a brick. To read like a brick. To run like a brick. To swear like a brick. To ride like a brick. To be as drunk as a brick. To be a brick. As hungry as a brick. An old brick. A young brick. Do you suppose this phrase to be borrowed from ancient authors? If so, what author is it who uses the corresponding Latin or Greek term in the same manner?

2. Explain the expressions "you're sold;" and "a fine sell;" and shew from the Antigone what Greek word is used in the same manner.

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3. Soft fades the sun; the moon is sunk to sleep;
Through heaven's blue fringe the stars serenely peep.
An azure calm floats o'er the breathing sky,
Like Memory brooding over days gone by;
And while the owls in tender notes complain,
Grim Silence holds her solitary reign.

From which of the Oxford or Cambridge Prize Poems are these lines taken? Explain their beauties, and give parallel passages.

4. Has any Prize Poem appeared for the last ten years at Oxford or Cambridge, without the sun, moon, or stars in it? Explain the use of these great auxiliaries to verse-making; and shew how inferior the ancients are to the moderns in the number of their suns, moons, and stars.

5. Are you acquainted with any other use of the sun and moon besides this use of helping writers of prize poems? Give reasons why these authors have not made an equal use of comets, especially when modern science has discovered that there are so many to spare.

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6. Trace analogically the application of the word coach, when it is said by a man, that he has "just taken such a coach to help him through his small."

7. Longinus says of swearing, Ἔστι δὲ οὐ τὸ ὁπωσοῦν τινα ὀμόσαι μέγα, τὸ δὲ ποῦ, καὶ πῶς, καὶ ἐφ' ὧν καιρῶν, καὶ τίνος ἕνεκα. That is to say, "the excellence of swearing consists in the manner, the place, the occasion, and the object, being all fitting." Compare ancient and modern swearing in this respect, and give a philological history of swearing from the dark ages to the present times; explaining the true standard of correct swearing, from the metaphysical system of man.

8. Among old writers Plato and Xenophon are great swearers, being very frequent in their use of the term "by Jove." Compare these two great philosophers in this point of view.

1. Tres fratres Cœli navigabant roundabout Ely.
 Omnes drownderunt qui swimmaway non potuerunt.

Shew the false quantities in these lines.

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Who are the *tres fratres* supposed to have been? How many were drowned according to the last line? At what era of Cambridge did this important event occur? and what poet is supposed to have written the lines? Give Heyne's reading of the fourth word in the second line, and shew on what ground Porson objects to it.

2. Dr. Bentley argues that Phalaris was not plucked at college. Upon what grounds? State the argument.

3. When a man is trying to remember a thing it is common to say, that "he feels it at his fingers' ends." Shew how this expression took its rise from the custom of writing problems and chronological tables on one's nails, just before going in to be examined.

4. Explain philosophically the following terms: gip; scout; no end of clever; a tough chap; a splendid man; a shady man; and any flash terms that you can call to mind.

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5. The words, "mala ducis avi domum, have been construed, "thou bringest apples to the house of thy grandfather." What does Bos object to this mode of construing the words? A certain learned Oxford editor has construed, as follows, the following pieces of Latin and Greek: explain his arguments for such an interpretation of them.

Ἄμφι δ' ὀφθάλμοις φόβος. Persæ. *My eyes! if I'm not in a fright.* *Θαρσεῖτε παῖδες μητέρων τεθραμμένοι.* Sept. contra Theb. *Shew your pluck, every mother's son of you.* Ite capellæ. Virg. *Go it, you cripples.* Marinum equum. Plin. *A horse marine.* *Ἀπονυχιῶ σου τ' ἂν πρυτανείῳ σιτία.* *I will cut off thy battels in the buttery.* Nostri pugnabant rari. Cæsar. *Our men fought uncommon.*

6. Distinguish between a drag, a tandem, a buggy, a gig, a phaeton, and a coach.

7. When Cicero designates himself as Novus homo, does he not simply mean that he was a Fresh-man? Compare the two terms.

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8. Translate every oath that you use into Latin and Greek, according to the learned Dammii Lexicon.

9. Explain the Cambridge expression, "What's the odds so long as you're happy," and compare it with the famous saying of Solon.

Translate the following into your worst English.

Oh fortunatos nimium sua si bona nôrint
Sleevatos bachelors! neque enim sub sidere nightæ
Ad bookas sweatant; nec dum Greattomia quartam
Lingua horam strikat, saveall sine candle tenentes,
Ad beddam creepunt semisleepi; nec mane prima
Scoutus adest sævus tercentum knockibus instans
Infelix wakare caput. Sed munera mater
Ipsa dat Alma illis, keepuntque secantque chapellam
Quandocunque volunt. Si non velvete minaci
Ornati incedunt, non pisces ad table higham
Quâque die comedunt, ast illis cuttere semper
Quemque licet tutorem, illis lectura nec ulla,
At secura quies, et nescia pluckere vita.

1. Explain the use of sleeves, comparing ancient and modern sleeves. What substitutes did the early Romans use for pocket handkerchiefs. Describe Cicero's pocket

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handkerchief, mentioning the most remarkable holes. Was it marked with his name? At which corner? In patent ink, or thread? And by which of the maids?

2. Prove to which of the Universities these verses apply, from the third and sixth lines.

3. Shew from internal evidence at what period of history these lines were composed. Give the history of the most remarkable dog-latin poets; and analyse the most famous poem of this kind that has appeared in this century.

4. Porson reads shoutibus instead of knockibus. Heyne has proposed bawlibus *suo periculo,* and the very learned Oxford editor chooses for his reading kickibus. Shew why the present reading is preferable, from what historians tell us concerning the manner in which scouts used to wake the men in those times.

5. Does not the poet seem to exaggerate the privileges of bachelors, in what he says concerning their cutting chapel. May not

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this be accounted for, by supposing him to have been an undergraduate?

6. From what part of these verses does Virgil seem to have borrowed?

7. Translate the following into dog English:

Tum forte in turri, sic fama est, reading man alta
Invigilans studiis pensum carpebat, at illum
Startulat horrid uproar, evertitur inkstand—ibi omnis
Effusus labor, impurus nam labitur amnis
Ethica per Rhetoricque.——
Qualis ubi ingentes, coacha veniente, portmantos
Greatcoatosque bagosque humeros onerare ministri
Bendentis vidi, quem dura ad munia mittit
Angelus aut Mitre, vicinave stella Gazellæ.

By what poet of what era were these verses composed? Give a chronological history of the principal events in his life; mentioning whether he is noticed by any contemporary poet.—What reading has been proposed by Heyne instead of "portmantos," for the sake of removing the false quantity? Is this poet in general very particular about his quantities? May we not infer from the expression "quem mittit Mitre," that the au-

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thor had in view a certain bishop?—What was the name of the person so poetically termed "reading man?" and to what fable is allusion made by the expression "sic fama est?"—Shew how Mr. B*** cannot be the gentleman alluded to.

Logical and Rhetorical Questions.

1. Aristoteles novus, among other characters which he sketches in his Rhetoric, says of the freshman, as follows:

"Now the freshman differeth from the man of standing in these respects. He often weareth his cap and gown, sometimes bearing a walking-stick also. He calleth another, "Sir." He speaketh of the boys at his college. He determineth on a first class, scorning less. He attendeth lecture with reverence. He approveth not the manner of dining. He respecteth the grass-plat. He thinketh at chapel that all others be looking at him. He seemeth ashamed at his own wine-party, making excuses many. He putteth on a grave countenance in passing the Proctor. He looketh this way and that way in walking. He appeareth proud

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of something. He despiseth schoolboys. He buyeth one cigar. He beggeth your pardon if you upset his skiff. He useth often the word Governor. He buyeth a large lexicon. He thinketh it time for him to fall in love. He goeth to bed at ten. He writeth home once a fortnight. He weareth a long tassel to his cap. He payeth ready money, refusing discount as dishonourable. He telleth you concerning his uncle. He purchaseth a Calendar to see his own name therein. He toucheth the bottle with reverence. He buyeth false collars, changeth shoes for boots, sporteth straps, and of all great things considereth the University to be the greatest, whereof in his own mind himself formeth no small portion."

Explain this character by a reference to persons whom you know, and refer each point to the wrong head in the Rhetoric.

2. Illustrate Aristotle's sketch of youth, middle age, and old age, from the above character, and from the two following sketches of the same gentleman at two other stages of his college career.

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The same person when he hath passed his Little-go.

He getteth tipsy twice a week. He cutteth chapel and lecture. He buyeth a pea, and taketh to him a swallow-tailed coat. He promoteth rows. He sporteth a blue and white shirt. He sweareth genteelly, He talketh loud against bigotry. He buyeth cigars by the box. He borroweth a pink. He ridiculeth his former self. He considereth a quantity of bills to be gentlemanly. He boasteth of cutting the Proctor. He thinketh a first class a slow thing. He liketh to be seen with one who hath been rusticated. He acteth contumeliously at collections. He knocketh in late. He scorneth tea and bread and butter. He dineth seldom in hall. He preferreth shrewdness to learning. He writeth home once a term, and then for money. He buyeth translations. He considereth ladies to be a bore. He hath a good hand at whist, but chooseth rather to play with beginners. He cutteth his reading friend, as being slow. He shieth at the tutor's window, if there be others looking on. He encourageth whiskers. He

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killeth hacks. He selleth his large lexicon for ready money. He desireth to be in the army; considering of the University that it is a mean place, and becometh not a man that knows the world, and hath spirit.

The same when a Bachelor.

He consoleth himself by thinking that he could have done better if he had pleased. He affirmeth that he hath never enjoyed himself. He keepeth a quiet poney. He considereth a fellowship to be a good thing. He payeth his pastrycook, but not his tailor. He giveth a quiet breakfast-party twice a term. He oftentimes adviseth others. He weareth continually his cap and gown. He disputeth in divinity. He angleth for pupils. He changeth whist and écarté for chess. He approveth of toast-and-water. He affirmeth of smoking that it is beastly. He buyeth the Waverley novels second-hand. He selleth certain of his old pictures. He writeth a pamphlet on the vices of the University. He studieth Russel's Modern Europe. He mindeth not to be seen in an old coat. He talketh of the time when he was an undergraduate. He goeth to bed at

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eleven. He beginneth German. He falleth in love. He getteth sweetmeats from home, and buyeth apples by bushel for dessert. He prideth himself on neatness. He buyeth a picture of his college. He eateth confoundedly at supper parties. He respecteth himself as one that is experienced. He taketh upon him to order dinner. He considereth the University to be a decent place, and himself to be a decent member thereof.

3. All members of the University wear caps and gowns,
Some ladies wear caps and gowns;
Therefore some ladies are members of the University.

Prove the correctness of this syllogism; also of the following:

A man in a skiff has got sculls in the water,
Sculls contain brains,
Therefore a man in a skiff has got water in the brains.

4. Is the following a correct Sorites?

All young ladies are agreeable; all agreeable things are pleasant: all pleasure is un-

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certain; all uncertain things are vain; all vanity is good for nothing; therefore all young ladies are good for nothing.

5. Put the following argument into a syllogistic form:

"I must say it was a great shame in the examiners to pluck such a fellow as me, especially when I have been plucked twice before by accident. And I am sure no one can say I was idle; for I read all day through the last fortnight, except on hunting days. However, I dare say the Governor wont find it out, for he is deuced slow."

6. The schoolmen define man to be "animal implume." Prove this definition to be false, from the fact that a man is capable of being plucked.

7. Are the speeches in the Debating Society to be considered as deliberative, judicial, or epideictic? Explain the singular circumstance that no mention of the Debating Society is to be found in Aristotle's Politics.

8. "We understand that Major D** of

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W*** near Yarmouth, has been convicted of receiving three kegs of smuggled brandy." May not this be called an "illicit process of the major?"

9. Explain the logical distribution of a term by reference to the meaning of the word term-trotter.

10. Distinguish metaphysically between Oxford milk and Oxford cream, shewing from Plato how much water is necessary to constitute the first, and how much milk the last.

11. Explain the following remarks of Aristoteles novus in his Rhetoric upon the character of the reading man:

"He supposeth that Henry the 8th must certainly have been a king of England, or something of the kind. He hath an indistinct idea that the Clyde is a trout stream in the West of England, or somewhere thereabouts. He expecteth to pass through Bristol on his road from Oxford to London, but not having a modern map is yet afraid to ask. He keepeth his brush and combs

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on the chimney piece of his sitting room. He putteth off having his hair cut till after his degree. He hath a list of his books in his desk. He laugheth at another because he knew not the father of Zerubbabel. He taketh a pill on Saturday evenings. He grieveth severely for not getting a first class. He hath a pale face. He feareth that he will make a hash of his history. He taketh a constitutional of forty minutes every day. He rideth out once a term galloping fast, and pinning in front the tails of his coat lest they get soiled. He despiseth amusements, considering man to be a reading animal. He loungeth in quad, that he may seem idle. He weareth gloves seldom, but oftentimes appeareth in dirty shoes.

Translate the following into your worst English.

Οἱ δὲ ἐπειδὴ παρεσκεύαστο αὐτοῖς, τηρήσαντες νύκτα χειμερινὸν ὕδατι, καὶ ἀνέμῳ, καὶ ἅμα ἀσέληνον, ἐξήεσαν. Ἡγεῖτο δὲ Σμῖθος ὅσπερ καὶ τῆς πείρας αἴτιος ἦν. Καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τρία βλάνκεττα συνδήσαντες ὕνγησαν αὐτὰ ἔξω. Τότε δὲ ὁ Σμιθὸς παραινέσας Θομψῶνα καὶ Ἰουσῶνα καὶ Ἰακωβσῶνα δουνλέττει ἑαυτον πρὸς τὴν γῆν.

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Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐφόλλουσαν αὐτόν. Καὶ δὴ ὁ Θομψὼν καὶ ὁ Ἰονσὼν ἄνευ ψόφου ἐδουνγόττησαν· ὁ δὲ Ἰακωβσὼν, (ὑπέρφαττος γὰρ ἦν,) βλανκέττων τινος βρεακθέντος, φαλλδουνεῖ, καὶ τὸν πορτερὸν ἐξ ὕπνου ἀνεγείρει. Οἱ ἄλλοι μὲν ἐξέφυγον· ὁ δὲ πορτερὸς καὶ ὑποπορτερὸς προσελθόντες Ἰακωβσῶνα τὸν κακοδαίμονα συλλαμβάνουσι. Οἱ δὲ τρεῖς οἱ ἀποφυγόντες πολλὴν ὁδὸν ῥυννήσαντες ὡς τάχιστα, τέλος ἐστόππησαν· καὶ πολλῶν γνώμων λεχθείσων ἐνίκησεν ἡ τελευταία ἡ τοῦ Σμίθου, ὅτι δεῖ λάρκην ἔχειν, καὶ τότε λαρκήσαντας εἰς κολληγίαν πρὸς τὸν πορτερὸν ῥετύρνειν. τὸ δὲ ὄνομα τοῦ πορτεροῦ ἦν Ἰωάννης, καὶ τοῦ ὑποπορτεροῦ Θώμας. Ταῦτα οὖν δετερμινήσαντες καὶ ἔπραξαν οὕτως. Πρῶτον γὰρ λίθοις ἐβρεάκησαν πάνας εἴκοσι ἐν τῷ στρήτῳ, κ. τ. λ.

The Secret History of Oxford, by THUCYDIDES NOVUS.

Put the following into bad English verse.

Ὡς ἔφατ'· οἱ δὲ κλάπον Μάσιχοι μάλα γηθόσυνοι κῆρ,
Καὶ τῶν ἰσσόντων γένετο ἰαχή τε καὶ ὕπρωρ.
Καὶ τότε Σίνκλαιρος Σκιμμήριος ἄλτο χαμᾶζε·
Πολλὰς ἔχων παπέρας, καὶ σῶμ' Αἴαντι ἐοικώς.
Τὸν Λοΐδην δὲ κάκ' ὀσσόμενος προσέφη τε καὶ εἶπεν·
" Τίπτε μέλει ὑμῖν, Μάσιχοι, ὅτι Ῥάμβλερός εἰμι;
Καὶ τί πότ' ἐστ' ὑμίν αὐθώριτί με πρηφέντειν;
Ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἀνὴρ Μασίχης περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,
Πάντων δὲ ῥυλεῖν ἐθέλει, καὶ πάντας ἀβύζειν,
Πᾶσι δὲ κομμανδεῖν· ἅτιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι οἴω.

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Εἰ δέ μιν εὐσπηκοντ' ἔθεσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἐόντες
Τούνεκά οἱ προθέουσιν ὀνείδεα πᾶσι λέγεσθαι;
Πάντας γ' ἐξπέλλειν ἀγαθοὺς τρείουσι Μασείχοι,
Οἷς αἰεί τοι ἔρις τε φίλη πόλεμοί τε μάχαι τέ.
Μήδ' οὕτως κλάσσμαν πὲρ ἐὼν, Μασίχη θέοειδες,
Κλέπτε νόῳ· ἐπεὶ οὐ ψήφῳ ἐξπέλλεαι ἡμᾶς."

UNIOMACHIA.

1. To what alteration in the constitution of the Union do these verses allude?

2. What is understood by the disputed term *Ῥάμβλερος*? Do you agree with the learned editor in supposing it must have meant some opposition society, which has been gradually destroyed in the progress of college generations?

3. Who was the hero *Μασίχης*, and what do we know of his history? Discuss this.

4. Dunderheadius explains *Σίνκλαιρος*, by a reference to the Saxon language. Give any explanation of your own that you think better.

5. Explain the term *εὐσπηκοντ'*, mentioning who is the best speaker in the Union at

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present, and of what country he is. Also what the last motion was that he introduced, and whether it passed or not.

Questions in Moral Philosophy.

1. Prove the morality of swearing from the Bible and the nature of man.

2. Shew from Whately, whether Sunday is most properly spent in reading Thucydides and Algebra, or in playing at écarté and drinking claret. Discuss this.

3. According to Locke's theory of ideas, we are to consider the human mind as a piece of blank paper. Does the philosopher here mean brown paper, whity-brown paper, or white paper, according to the coarseness of men's minds? Or does he mean white paper only? And if the last, what sort of white paper? whether hot pressed or foolscap? Give reasons for preferring the latter, and discuss the subject.

4. Aristotle in his Ethics lays down the

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biting of one's nails to be the height of vice. Prove from this that he agreed with Paley in considering the seat of morals to be in one's finger's ends.'

5. Connect Plato's theory with New College puddings, and discuss the latter subject.

6. Defend upon philosophical principles the conduct of Paley, in having a large and small hole cut in his door for his cat and kitten. What was the colour of this famous cat? and what of its remarkable actions in the philosopher's study are recorded?

7. Discuss the theory which justifies men in taking freshmen's caps and gowns, instead of their own academicals, when at a party.

8. Make clear the correctness of the following reasons for cutting a man, according to Aristotle's doctrine of friendship in the Ethics:

"A man may be cut, because he has got on an old coat. Because he has got on

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a white hat in winter. Because he has taken to reading. Because he has splashed you out hunting. Because he has gained a scholarship. Because he advised you. Because you have found a new acquaintance. Because he would not go with you to W*** in a tandem. Because he would not get tipsy at your request. Because he has taken to wearing his cap and gown. Because he would not carry into chapel for you the second volume of Jacob Faithful. Because he refused to meet C*** at a wine party. Because his wine is bad. Because his rooms are up three pair of stairs, and therefore difficult to be got at. Because another man says he is an ass. Because he would not go with you on the river. Because his hat is narrow brimmed. Because you find it a bore to nod. Because his dog hurts yours. Because his skiff running against yours hurt your middle finger. Because he got a new novel before you, although your name was down first. Because he beat you at pigeon shooting. Because he would not let you break your own decanter. Because he was spilled. Because he is against Dr. Hampden.

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Questions in Divinity.

1. Who was the third cousin once removed of Tiglath Pelezer's great nephew?

2. What sort of stone was that which David made use of, and were there any others in the brook like it?

3. At what era was Johanan the son of Shushan the Roman governor converted to Christianity?

Mathematical Questions.

1. A bets B a certain sum that he will drive a tandem past the Proctor in daylight. B bets C the same sum, that he will ride through the College quadrangle. The Proctor imposes on B three times as many lines as he bet shillings, and the Vice on A fourteen and a half times as many lines as he bet pounds. What was the original sum bet?

2. A Freshman engages to eat a sponge cake while a Bachelor is drinking a bottle

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of port. The Bachelor begins half a second before the Freshman, and has reached his ninth glass by the time that the Freshman is swallowing the sixth mouthful. How long will it be before the Freshman is choked?

3. A and B had drunk two bottles and a quarter of Port at the proportionate rate of three to five. A bets B, after this, that he shall be able to distinguish between port and sherry after sipping six times of each alternately. He is blindfolded accordingly, and ceases to distinguish when he has sipped half as many times as B had drunk more glasses than himself. How many glasses had A drunk before he began sipping?

4. Drink half a pint of negus, add to this a pint of beer, seven and a half glasses of Sherry, a bottle and a quarter of Port, three glasses of brandy, a tumbler of rum, and four drops of water. What will be the result?

5. At what angle with the horizon is a tipsy man most easily upset, according to Newton?

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6. Reconcile this philosopher's theory of gravitation with the saying, that when such a man was going home from a party the ground rose up and hit him on the nose.

7. At what ratio of velocity will an empty bottle in concussion with a nose break the nose in question? Explain this mathematical process of reduction to vulgar fractions.

8. Account for the phenomenon in acoustics, that the sound of your voice in calling the porter from your room up three pair of stairs travels at a ratio proportionate to your tips.

9. Explain Newton's theory concerning the antagonistic principles of undergraduates and chapel.

10. Allowing every man in the University to have six friends, each of whom has six friends, and so on; at what degree of acquaintanceship is every man connected with every man, supposing there to be 1200 men?

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11. If one bottle is enough for eight reading and a half, how many bottles will be requisite for one man who does not read?

12. Of two Cambridge controversialists, one asserts that the apple which Newton saw fall was a codlin, the other that it was a golden pippin. State the dispute of these learned philosophers, and shew its effect upon Newton's theory.

13. According to the theory of light, what light is best for escaping the eye of the Proctor?

14. If three men out of seven are plucked when the examiner is in a good humour, how many out of nine will be plucked when he is in a bad humour?

15. Let A be a hunter, B a freshman on the hunter's back, C a fence, and D a muddy ditch, on the other side of the fence. The hunter A suddenly draws up at the fence C. What connection will follow between the freshman B and the ditch D?

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A

SYNCHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Of the principal historical Events at Oxford and Cambridge, during the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, *and* 1836, *down to the present era.*

INTRODUCTION.

This table formeth no part strictly of the Examination Papers, yet did it seem good unto me to introduce it at the close of them, inasmuch as it is useful for information no less than the papers that go before. Thus much in respect of my putting it in this place. In respect of the table itself, I forgot not, in the compiling of it, how it hath long been confessed in the learned world that dates be the essence of history. For indeed to what purpose were it that Rome had been founded, if we knew not the date thereof?

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or that Cicero had lived, if we knew not when he first put on his toga? Which is to be observed no less of Oxford and Cambridge history than of ancient times.

There hath however been an unaccountable neglect among our ancestors in the noting down by date of the principal events in these Universities, insomuch that the modern historian is left at a loss at times, and knoweth not what to judge. So much hath been left to tradition, and even of what hath been delivered in writing the Chronicles are uncertain exceedingly, of all which the reader shall be better informed hereafter, when my "Critical and Philosophical History of a late Term" appeareth. For the present it contenteth me to observe, that I have done what in all diligence I was able towards the acquisition of truth in what follows. Thus being in doubt concerning the Sunday bill of the Oxford Union, I took upon me the task of consulting the old documents which be in the Reading Room. Likewise I sought out the annals of various boat crews, which in many Colleges have been kept by the stroke from time immemorial. Many porters of Colleges also will

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bear me witness how with great toil I enquired into their books of knockings in, that in all things my table should be correct. But with all this toil, so great hath been the mist which time hath cast in the process of terms over the more ancient of these matters, that I persuade myself not but certain mistakes have crept into the list unawares: which I beseech the reader to pardon, considering that I am the first author who ever attempted to draw up a Chronology of these times. Moreover I would have him to understand how in reconciling the chronology of Oxford with that of Cambridge, I was constrained sometimes, like the authors of harmonies, to alter events in a certain degree. A license, which by common consent of mankind hath ever been allowed to chronologers. Wherefore let him not be angry with me if he find one or two events out of their place, considering, that if it be not done by mistake, it hath for sufficient reason been done on purpose.

In conclusion, be it remembered, that this table pretendeth not to be original of its kind. For of late years there have been published divers tables like unto it, differing only in this,

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that their subject is less grand and of smaller importance. For who will place Rome in comparison with Oxford, or Greece in comparison with Cambridge? Not but that Rome and Greece were great in their generation. But of a truth, empires, like children, do sit on a seesaw, which Time rocketh, causing one to go down and another to go up in its turn, till the game is played and over. Once were Greece and Rome at this fun; now it is Oxford and Cambridge, till these too be pushed off by Time, the great radical, to make room in their turn for Maynooth College and London university.

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SYNCHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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SYNCHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Of the principal Historical Events at Oxford and Cambridge, in the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, *and* 1836.

N. B. The term may be discovered by subtracting from the given year as much again as half, and adding to the remainder half as much again, with the addition of one eighth.

A. D.	OXFORD CHRONOLOGY.
1832.	
Feb.	Asylum first opened for the destitute.
	The system of coaching pupils considerably improved by the examiners becoming tutors.
	Mr. F**. recalled from rustication.
April.	Incendiarism of surplices at a certain college.
	Two horses killed in a steeple chase.
	The Asylum augmented by internal commotions at two neighbouring colleges.
May.	Mr. C***. institutes a new kind of pupilizing by offering to coach on condition of receiving nothing if his man be plucked.
	Old Dance publishes his famous poem in thirty-six lines, called "the Woes of poor Dance and his Fiddle," which is printed at the expense of three Undergraduates belonging to B. N. C.
June.	Great sensation created by the adventure of Mr. L. at Abingdon.
	The same gentleman gets afterwards into a row on

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A. D.	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.
1832.	
Feb.	First visit of the famous Ching Law Lauro the conjurer, under his own name of Higgins.
March.	Grand disturbance in the Debating Society, concerning the conduct of a certain member.
	Building of the Isthmus of Suez; but some put this three years earlier.
	Mr. F—d gets into a row with the keeper of the wild beasts, in the matter of the raw meat.
	A certain club attempted to be established at Trinity, by three or four fellow-commoners, in imitation of the old club of merry fellows.
May.	Second attempt of a cow to climb into the upper story of St. John's.
	Certain undergraduates getting into a dissenting chapel, shoot a cork from a bottle of soda water at the officiating minister, which hits him in the right eye.
	The cat of a certain fellow of Caius is white-washed.
	The Proctor is tripped up by a freshman from Eton.
June.	The Vice Chancellor's court very full about this time.
	Commotions excited concerning the debtors.

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1832.

one of the cricket grounds, and receiving a black eye is constrained to sham æger for five days.

Nov. 5. A cracker thrown in at the window of a certain common room while the fellows are at wine, which occasions the breaking of a decanter of port. N. B. The carpet not soiled, since the bottle had fortunately been emptied.

1833. Feb. Secession of the Ramblers about this time. Probably on Tuesday the 13th; but this event is put later by some accounts.

Spirited resistance of Mr. B. against the bulldogs. No. 3. nearly killed by a life preserver, near St. Mary Hall.

The pistol gallery near Folly Bridge shut up.

March. Attempt of the Unionists to deprive the Ramblers of the rights of citizenship.

Disturbance near the Schools, created by a Commoner and a certain Lord.

The Widow visits Oxford and is followed round Christ Ch. Meadow by a long train of Masters.

The Ramblers brought back to the Union on hard terms to the latter, through the intervention of Mr. P. but a part of them still keep their separate position.

Mr. Spiers publishes his "esse quam videri strap," and "multum in parvo shaving case."

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A. D.	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.
1832.	Rise of Ices from 6d. to 9d. and consequent destruction of pastry cooks' windows.
	Mr. G., Fellow, gives a halfpenny to a beggar.
	An undergraduate's desk broken open, and his receipts stolen.
	A pastry cook's daughter runs away with a bachelor of arts.
	Tandems first begin to be thought slow about this time.
	Three undergraduates get themselves rusticated for fun.
	A freshman charitably presents the thimble riggers at Newmarket with twenty pounds in ready money.
1833. Feb.	Unsuccessful attempt of three undergraduates to blow up their tutor's easy chair.
	Temperance society introduced, and increases at the end of three years to two members.
	Mr. T. having a philosophical turn, shies a crown piece at a lamp, to discover the power of resistance belonging to glass.
March.	A freshman from Rugby bags a barn door fowl, and gives a supper on the strength of it.
	The Tutor Mr. A. on entering his rooms, finds that his great coat has been devilled with mustard before his own fire.
October.	Attempt to incense the charitable Mr. G. by painting his hat green, turning all his books upside down, and his pictures to the wall.
	Mr. W. drinks three quarters of a pint of brandy, and falls down senseless.

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A. D.	OXFORD CHRONOLOGY.
1833. May.	Christ Church sends for a steersman from the country. Alternate success of the Christ Church and Queen's boats. Ch. Ch. bumped very cleverly by Queen's on the last night, Jesus running Queen's very hard.
	Visit of the Princess Victoria. Attempt of the undergraduates to force into All Souls, and dog Latin poem.
	[The remaining events of this year are enveloped in the inextricable confusion of antiquity.]
1834. Feb.	Sunday bill agitated in the Union.
	Christ Church Q. Club established about this time, according to some.
	Old Dance, through the liberality of a Queensman, publishes his interesting poem on Mr. Maclean.
	Sunday bill is passed, in consequence of which the Reading Room being closed on Sundays, there is a great accession of subscribers to the Baths.
	Splendid performance of a famous retired actor on the Abingdon boards.
March.	Seizure of two tandems returning from the play at Abingdon, but the men heroically escape by climbing along the outside of Folly Bridge.
	The practice of sending reporters to St. Mary's, for the sake of a correct analysis of the sermon, now first commences at a certain college.
May.	Dire rows in Oxford about this time. Secession of the undergraduates from their respective Colleges to High Street, which they perambulate in great numbers.

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A. D.	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.
1833.	Four undergraduates of Q. ride across the couutry, and amuse the sheep of farmer L—d, by kindly leaping in and out of the fold.
	About this time a man who is going to be plucked, saves himself by fainting. But this event is put later by Higginsonius, who even denies that there was an examination going on at this period.
1834. Feb.	Repairing of the old drain in Trumpington Street, and singular discovery of bones resembling those of a cat, but proved by Mr. S**. to have belonged to a young Megatherium.
	All the members of a certain College are affected with the stomach ache at the same time, owing to the negligence of a young apprentice in the kitchen.
	A match rung on the bells of a certain College, by the gyps.
May.	Mr. R.'s friends fill his coal-scuttle with beer from his new tap, and kindly put his views of Switzerland at the bottom.

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1834.	
May.	The gown and town form an offensive and defensive alliance for the first time in the history of Oxford. But this unnatural union of Plebeians and Patricians does not last more than three days. N. B. Ever since this time the snobs have considered themselves as good as the gown.
	An unsuccessful prize poem published without success.
	The Worcester boat runs into the Jesus at the Gut, after three nights' hard racing.
	Immense quantity of ladies seen at Oxford during the Installation: 130 men computed to have fallen in love about this time: but only two matches in consequence.
Sept.	Brushing up of the pepper box.
	Drag taken through a gentleman's garden near Woodstock.
835.	Melancholy destruction of the elms near the Botanical Garden.
eb.	
	A remarkable steeple chase about this time, in which Mr. B--n distinguishes himself by his good riding.
	Old Dance the poet loses his fiddle, and is sent out of Oxford. He is found in a ditch by two undergraduates riding to Woodstock, and sells the copyright of his last poem "on the Evils of Drunkenness," for a two pennyworth of gin.
March.	Purl out of a team on Magdalen Bridge, and melancholy destruction of an orange stall consequent thereupon.
	Seizure of twenty-seven undergraduates at the turnpike, as they are returning from the War-

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A. D.	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.
1834. May.	Drags much used about this time.
	A famous dog fight given by the snobs, and attended by seventy undergraduates.
	Great losses at écarté.
	The knocker at the door of a certain Don goes of itself, from 6 in the evening till 12 at night.
	Crackle on the pork first exhibited about this time.
June.	The windows of a tutor at St. John's are unaccountably broken as often as they are mended.
	Capture of Mr. O—g towards evening with a cross bow of his own making, under his arm.
1835. Feb.	Duel prevented by the miraculous intervention of a bull.
	A certain undergraduate attempting to run away with the daughter of the rich Mr. G. is seized by a coal heaver.
	[Here follows a period of confusion, which may justly be styled the dark ages of this term.]
March.	Three bachelors play the pugnacious with a coachman to the no small detriment of their eyes and noses.

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1835. March.	wick races. Mr. F. escapes by swearing that he is a coachman, but some say that this event occurred earlier.
May.	Last attempt to repeal the Sunday bill, by Mr. W.
	About this time D——n's Club established.
	Philological disquisition in the Union concerning the meaning of the words "forge," and "fabricate."
July.	A very shady commemoration this year, as it is beautifully expressed by Higginsonius. Notwithstanding this there is no little hissing.
Nov.	Only forty men drunk on the average this month, each night, excepting Sundays; a singular circumstance, and not explained even by Higginsonius.
	Great destruction of wine glasses in Mr. K's. rooms.
1836. Jan.	A pair of breeches stolen from New College.
Feb.	The walk in the cloisters of New College closed against all other Colleges.
	The walk in the Park at Magdalen College opened to the Public on Sundays.

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A. D.	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.
1835. March.	New system of genteel swearing introduced.
	Institution of the P. B. C. club, at a certain hall, consisting of two members.
	Mr. N's. beer barrel runs itself out in the night, over his new carpet.
July.	The installation, which many undergraduates attend from the country.
	It is determined among the superiors, that clapping, shouting, and kicking be not allowed in future.
Nov. 5.	A great row with the snobs this night, occasioned by a freshman letting off a squib at a carpenter.
Nov. 6.	A certain tutor walking down the street in the morning, finds various fragments of caps and gowns in the street, which he takes to his rooms and lectures upon with great learning.
	Whether in consequence of this row or not, it is hard to determine, but about this time it is proposed among the smaller colleges that there be made an alteration in the gowns. N. B. This was not put in effect till some time after. The new gowns being of a stronger cut than the old, it was expected that the snobs would not be able to tear them so easily.
1836. Jan.	More men plucked this year than any time before, owing to the cold.
	A new police established about this time, remarkable for honesty and awkwardness.

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1836.

March. The old elm by the river in the same park blown down.

April. A certain freshman on coming up from the river, is surprised to find that his new hat, which he left on the table, has grown in the interim so old, as to be scarce fit to be seen.—This miracle described by Livius Novus.

The Hertford and Dean Ireland scholarships gained within a few days by Mr. Linwood.

Five plucks in one day, by which the betting men are taken in.

May 1. Mr. D. fellow, hit by a rotten egg this morning, from the choristers at the top of Magdalen tower.

Attack of the undergraduates upon the Theatre, when the Masters were met concerning Dr. Hampden.

Revival of the law against phaetons.

Mr. Jubber introduces turtle soup for the first time in Oxford.

Seizure of a drag returning from Ascot, and escape of another by going round through Cumnor.

Various close shaves about this time.

The eclipse hissed as a shady thing.

Mr. N. pays a visit to a coal-hole in Cockpit Alley.

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A. D.	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.
1836. March.	One of the new police taken in by a freshman, who swears that he is the Proctor.
	No. 5. half drowned by three undergraduates.
April.	Introduction of sugar tongs at breakfast parties, but this practice is afterwards discontinued.
	Ride of a certain gentleman on the same horse from London to Cambridge in three hours and a half.
May.	Undergraduates forbidden to kick and clap in the senate house at the election of a Public Orator. Consequent greater row than ever before in that place.
	Certain undergraduates being turned out, attack the senate house, and force open the doors; singular answer of a freshman to a certain Doctor in divinity.
	[This row in the senate house hath been made by some to have occurred on the same month, day, and hour, with the like event in the Theatre at Oxford; and indeed it seems probable, for great events do sometimes go together, as in the battles of Platea and Mycale, which happened many hundred years before the attacks on the senate house and theatre.]
	Theatricals about this time.
	The acting of a certain lady highly applauded by a B. A. of T.

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1836.

May. Singular case of pigeon shooting.

June. Boat races. Extraordinary success of the Oriel boat, in bumping two boats on one night. Stroke, Mr.B.

No Latin prose essay this year.

Death of Johnny Milburne, runner to St. John's College. Also of Abbott the reformer.

Racing in Port Meadow prohibited by the Mayor.

A second pair of breeches stolen from New College.

6th. Oriel bumps Jesus after hard pulling.

Battle with a puntman who is thrown by some undergraduates into the river.

Report that there are to be no Abingdon races.

The Oxford boat beaten by the Cambridge boat owing to the wet weather.

October. Theatricals extraordinary before the term begins.

20th. Vain attempt to introduce the Age newspaper at the Union.

27th. Splendid speeches of two Cambridge men at the Oxford Union, on the American question.

28th. Mr. Sadler announces Turtle Soup.

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A. D.	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.
1836. May.	Ching Law Lauro pays his second visit to Cambridge, and spoils a freshman's pocket handkerchief.
	The boat races about this period. Corpus first, and Caius second at the conclusion. N. B. No one knoweth why Trinity was so poor this season.
June.	More men than usual posted after the College examinations this term, owing to the heat.
	The Cambridge boat beats the Oxford boat contrary to expectation.
	[The remaining history of Cambridge hath not yet been illustrated, even by Higginsonius himself.]

THE END.

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